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Republican Editorial Association.

The summer meeting and outing of the  
Indiana Republican Editorial Association  
will be held at Lake Maxinkuckee, July 29  
to Aug. 3, inclusive. This extended session  
will afford ample time for the transaction  
of all official business of the association  
and for the participation by the members  
in boating, fishing and other pleasures of  
the resort. After leaving Maxinkuckee the  
editors will go on an excursion to South  
Bend, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, the  
trip lasting two days. The programme of  
the week is very attractive, and a large  
attendance is expected. Detailed information  
as to the rates and other matters can  
be obtained by addressing J. A. Kemp,  
secretary, Salem, Ind.All the testimony indicates that the two  
leading officials in the deal with the Sugar  
Trust were Secretary Carlisle and Senator  
Gorman.The Sentinel, in becoming the organ of  
Green Smith against Governor Matthews,  
is heading the smallest and least reputable  
part of the Indiana Democracy.Now that the Coxey leaders demand  
money and food as a right, the movement  
is not so attractive as it was when the  
Populist leaders tried to work it.The Chicago Herald is engaged in the  
task of making the Senate sugar bill as  
bad as it really is, in the hope of frightening  
the House to beat it in conference.From the rate at which negro miners are  
being substituted for aliens in several  
States there is likely to be an exodus of  
the latter to the old country. They can be  
spared.There is not much political activity just  
now on the surface, but a vast number of  
people are cherishing a deep-seated hope  
of getting a whack at the Democratic party  
next fall.Eight thousand steerage passengers have  
left Chicago for their homes in Europe  
since March. And there are thousands and  
thousands more whose riddance would be  
a blessing to that city.The Senate put up the duties on farmers'  
products, in part, Tuesday, in order to hasten  
the bill along, but the conference committee  
of the Wilson side will probably drop them out in conference.Senator Butler and Governor Tillman are  
contentious for the senatorship in South  
Carolina, and the campaign has already  
opened vigorously. As between the Butler  
type and the Tillman type of Southerner,  
the former is preferable.The refusal of the American Railway  
Union to admit negroes to the organization  
shows how stubbornly the old sentiment of  
race prejudice holds its place. The bogey of  
"social equality" with negroes has a great  
terror for some people who are not able to  
discriminate between business and social  
relations.The South Bend Times says that the  
same day that the Republican convention  
in Ohio denounced the bill repealing the  
tax on State bank bills the Democratic  
House refused to pass it. As a matter of  
fact, the Democratic part of the House  
did pass it by a vote of 102 to 75. But the  
Times is Democratic.A political quarrel among the Populist  
officials of the Kansas penitentiary has  
developed the fact that the warden has his  
entire family quartered on the State. He  
heads the list with a salary of \$2,500 a year,  
one son draws \$2,000, another \$600, one  
daughter \$1,000 and another \$600. This is the  
way Populists reform the abuses of the old  
parties.The Washington correspondent of an in-  
dependent paper says that it is to be re-  
gretted that the Democratic members of  
the sugar investigating committee resisted  
the efforts of their Republican and Populist  
colleagues to compel the trust officers  
to testify how much they paid as  
Democratic campaign funds in 1892. Re-  
gretted by whom? Not by the Democrats.The City Council of Chicago passed with-  
out opposition a resolution declaring it to be  
the duty of the Board of Education to fur-  
nish free text-books to every pupil attend-  
ing the public schools of the city. The ten-  
dency everywhere is towards free school  
books. Wherever the plan is tried it is  
found to result in a saving of expense and  
a material increase in enrollment and at-  
tendance.A recent decision of the Supreme Court  
of Georgia illustrates one of the tendencies  
of modern legislation. The influence of or-  
ganized labor in politics and the growing  
prejudice against corporations have borne  
no more singular fruit than the law passed  
by the last Georgia Legislature requiring  
railroad, telegraph and express companies  
to give to every discharged employe, on  
demand, a reason for his discharge, and  
providing that he could recover damages in  
the fixed sum of \$5,000 from such com-

pany should it fail to give him the reasons  
for his discharge. To be consistent the  
Legislature should have gone further and  
enacted that any purchasing agent of a  
corporation refusing to pay the price de-  
manded for an article should give reasons  
therefor in writing satisfactory to the  
seller, or, failing therein, should be liable  
in damages. It might also have provided  
that any corporation refusing to give em-  
ployment to any person seeking it, should  
be liable in damages if it failed to give  
satisfactory reasons for its action. No  
person with even a small portion of com-  
mon sense could suppose that such a law  
in regard to individuals would be valid.  
It would infringe every principle of per-  
sonal liberty, and so it would in regard to  
corporations. The Supreme Court very pro-  
perly held that the law was "a violation of  
the general right of silence enjoyed in this  
State by all persons, natural or artificial."  
Freedom of speech is not more sacred than  
the right to say nothing. Corporations as  
well as individuals are entitled to the  
blessed privilege of holding their tongues  
and keeping the reasons for their acts to  
themselves.

## ALL INDUSTRIES SUFFER ALIKE.

During the first Cleveland administra-  
tion the present chief of the Bureau of  
Statistics, a mugwump, held down some  
office to which a salary was attached, which  
afforded him opportunity to count the num-  
ber of people employed by the so-called  
protected industries. He made the number  
very small, but his performance attracted  
little attention beyond the free-trade press.  
Now, six years after, Senator Allen, Popu-  
list, of Nebraska, is bothering the Treasury  
Department to furnish the same figures  
to him. It is supposed the imaginative  
Senator believes he has struck a new lead,  
and that in the campaign he will repeat  
the stale performance of Mugwump Worth-  
ington in 1871 to his audiences.

Protected industries, forsooth! How many  
industries, by being introduced and woven  
together are not protected? Scores of in-  
dustries, some of them the most extensive  
and the best paid, have the prohibitory  
protection of the ocean. The mass of men  
who build houses, that is, put them to-  
gether, have prohibitory protection by the  
ocean for the reason that no building can  
be shipped here fully constructed. There  
are the thousands of men and women em-  
ployed as retail salesmen, bookkeepers, in  
all the departments of transportation, from  
the railroad engineer to the truckman, who  
are protected by locality. Add to these the  
many thousands who are local blacksmiths,  
painters, all the newspaper and job print-  
ers, repairers of furniture, shoes, car-  
riages and machinery, market men, and  
so on. These are all protected by the ocean  
and distance.

The day after the presidential election,  
anticipating the tariff revolution to which  
the victorious party was pledged, business  
men who had ordered machinery for new  
enterprises canceled their orders. One  
firm withdrew an order for paper mill  
machinery for \$400,000, and the factory be-  
gan to discharge men. The falling off kept  
up quietly, but steadily, all along the  
line of the protected industries. By Au-  
gust of last year 3,000,000 workers had been  
turned to idleness. They began to leave  
the iron, woolen, cotton, machinery-mak-  
ing factories—the protected industries—by  
thousands. The falling off in production  
touched the earnings of railroads, and the  
managers turned thousands of men in the  
nonprotected industries, so-called, to idleness.  
Every thousand of workers discharged  
meant that a thousand people had nothing  
with which to buy. They must either  
keep along on accidental employment or  
live with friends. Thousands of men worked  
on half or two-thirds time and they had  
but half or two-thirds the money to spend  
at the groceries and in the dry-goods and  
clothing stores. Soon the grocer and the re-  
tailer in manufacturing localities found a  
third of their trade gone. Then clerks were  
discharged and another army of the un-  
employed recruited. Next, people could not  
pay rents, the house owners had their in-  
comes cut down, and consequently more  
people were discharged. Stagnation may  
begin with the so-called protected indus-  
tries, but when they fall down the others  
will go with them. None will escape the  
shrinkage process in a greater or less de-  
gree, except, perhaps, the person whose  
sign is three balls.

If the Populist Senator had watched the  
results of the present industrial paralysis  
he would have seen that it crept to every  
part of the system, protected and nonpro-  
tected, alike; but he has not desired to  
see; consequently the cap and bells are on  
his head by asking for the number em-  
ployed in the protected industries.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON NATURAL  
GAS MAINS.

The action of the Council in directing the  
city attorney to draft an ordinance im-  
posing a special tax on natural-gas mains  
invites discussion of the subject. It  
should be considered dispassionately, with  
due regard to vested rights on the one  
hand and to the rights of the city and of  
individuals on the other, without prejudice  
towards any corporation, and in a spirit of  
justice towards all.

So far as the legal aspect of the ques-  
tion is concerned there is no room for ar-  
gument. By the terms of the ordinance  
which the gas companies accepted and un-  
der which they are operating, the city ex-  
pressly reserved the right, at any time  
after the expiration of five years after the  
date of the passage of the ordinance, to  
require any company doing business under  
it "to pay into the city treasury annually  
a license or tax not exceeding the sum of  
3 cents per foot of mains laid by such cor-  
poration within the city limits, exclusive  
of service connections." The five years  
from the passage of the ordinance expired  
June 27, 1892, and since that time the city  
has had under the foregoing provision an  
undoubted right to levy a special tax of  
not exceeding 3 cents per foot, or \$158.40  
per mile on all natural-gas mains within  
the city. The question is whether, having  
this right, the city ought to exercise it.  
It is not a question of law, but of equity.  
In deciding it due consideration should be  
given to the following facts:

The people of this city are not being  
heavily taxed for natural gas, and the  
companies are not making any money to

speak of. If the people were being plun-  
dered or charged an exorbitant price for  
gas, or if the companies were making  
money rapidly and declaring large divi-  
dends, these facts would furnish a strong  
argument in favor of the proposed tax.  
But that is not the case. No city in the  
United States gets natural gas fuel as  
cheaply as this city does and has for six  
years past. Consumers of Indiana gas in  
Chicago pay 50 cents per thousand feet,  
meter measurement, while those in this  
city pay less than 5 cents per thousand  
feet for all they want to burn and waste.  
So far from being plundered or charged  
an exorbitant price for gas, the people of  
Indianapolis are favored in an extraordi-  
nary and exceptional degree. There is  
every reason why the Council should feel  
satisfied with the result of the ordinance  
fixing the price of gas, and why the people  
should feel grateful to the companies for  
accepting its terms and continuing to do  
business under it at constantly increasing  
expense to them for a product which they  
have to furnish at a fixed price. For there  
is little or no money in the natural-gas  
business as now conducted in this city. If  
the original conditions as to supply and  
cost of delivery could have been main-  
tained for a reasonably long term of years  
the companies might have realized a fair  
or even a handsome return on their in-  
vestment, even at the very low rates fixed  
by the ordinance. But the conditions have  
undergone a great change. Five years  
ago the companies got their entire sup-  
ply of gas within twenty-five miles of the  
city; now they pipe it nearly fifty miles.  
The continual exhaustion of wells and the  
large drafts made upon the field to supply  
other cities in this State and in Ohio and  
Illinois has imposed on the companies a  
heavy outlay to maintain their supply. Old  
territory and exhausted wells have had  
to be abandoned, new territory has had  
to be leased, new wells sunk and addi-  
tional mains laid. The greater distance the  
gas is piped the greater has to be the in-  
itial pressure, so as to overcome friction  
and insure a supply at the point of de-  
livery. Thus it may take fifty wells at a  
distance of forty miles to do the work  
which half that number would do at a  
distance of twenty miles. As a result of  
these changed conditions it costs the com-  
panies three or four times as much to de-  
liver gas in this city now as it did five  
years ago, and yet they are required to  
furnish it at the same price. The Journal  
learns on unquestionable authority that  
during the last four years one of the com-  
panies has spent \$300,000 in extending its  
lines and maintaining its supply, and that  
during nearly the whole of that period  
the stockholders did not receive a cent  
of dividends. If this was the case during  
the last four years the companies are  
likely to be in still harder lines during  
the next four years, for their territory  
is being constantly narrowed and the com-  
petitive struggle for gas becomes sharper  
every year.

In these circumstances the Journal con-  
fesses its inability to see any fairness or  
justice in the proposition to impose a spe-  
cial tax of any sum whatever on the  
natural gas mains. To do so would simply  
be imposing an additional burden on an in-  
vestment from which the community has  
already reaped far greater benefits than  
the investors. Because the city has an  
undoubted right to impose such a tax is no  
reason why it should exercise the right.  
It should not kill the goose that lays the  
golden eggs simply because it has a ver-  
ter to do so. Better let her live and lay a few  
years longer.

## MR. HATCH'S BILL AGAIN.

The House is discussing Mr. Hatch's  
anti-option bill again. The last time it  
was before that body it was passed with-  
out discussion, and when it came back  
from the Senate amended the House re-  
fused to vote on it, so that its original  
passage was for effect. There is reason to  
believe that the more the people consider  
the matter the less certain they are that  
the transactions in the wheat and corn pits  
of Chicago and like exchanges are an in-  
jury to the producer. Such trading is no  
more business than any other betting in  
which judgment and experience may help  
the most skillful of the betters. All the  
transactions in all the pits never added  
a dollar to the wealth of the country. If  
a gains in a transaction with B the latter  
loses to the same figure. If a Par-  
tridge allures a flock of absurd persons  
who think that they know a thing or two  
about pit trading, and they lose their all  
and he wins it, they have had an oppor-  
tunity to take the first lesson in the  
methods by which the rich grow richer and  
the poor poorer. But it is not as a ques-  
tion of morals that the Journal is con-  
sidering the subject, but as to its effect  
upon prices. Now and then an attempt  
is made to corner a staple, but that is  
not often. Wheat, for instance, is a grain  
widely produced and of universal use. The  
world's supply is pretty accurately known  
in the great markets. If the indications  
point to a demand close on the heels of  
production prices will advance, and all the  
option dealers in the world cannot beat  
them down. If for two years, as during  
the past two years, more wheat has been  
in sight than seems to be needed, prices  
will drop in the central markets of  
Europe, and the wheat pits cannot prevent  
it. It is not the influence of trading in  
"wind" wheat which makes wheat low  
now, but because there is more than a  
bushel awaiting a market where a bushel  
is needed. London or Liverpool makes the  
price of wheat because Great Britain, Bel-  
gium and two or three other countries  
close by are those that do not raise their  
own wheat. The price of wheat has not  
been so low for years in Liverpool as now.  
The wheat of India has been so low there  
at times that at the prices of the Chi-  
cago wheat pit, it could not be exported.  
Except very rarely, and then only for a  
brief period, can a combination on an ex-  
change make the price of a great agri-  
cultural staple. As a rule, supply and de-  
mand make the prices of such staples.  
Those who colly consider the whole mat-  
ter and observe what takes place during  
two or three years will probably come to  
the conclusion that the exchange and the  
pit register rather than make prices. But  
the House could do worse things than

discuss the perpetual Hatch bill. It would,  
however, do a much better thing if it  
would pass the railroad pooling bill.

## A CHEAP LIFE OVERTAKE.

Just after ex-President Harrison had com-  
pleted his course of lectures at Stanford  
University and had left that institution, a  
report was put in circulation to the effect  
that students had stolen a quantity of  
fine wines which he had purchased and  
stored in his rooms, and that he demanded  
that the missing liquors should be paid for.  
No attention was given to this by any  
fair-minded paper, everybody who knew Mr.  
Harrison recognizing at once the sensa-  
tional and fraudulent character of the story.  
The tale, after the fashion of its slander-  
ous kind, did not die a natural death, how-  
ever, but passed from the secular to the  
religious and prohibition press, where it is  
now going the rounds with due accompani-  
ment of horrified comments. To give the  
truth of the matter with the expectation  
that the papers alluded to will print the  
correction is not worth while, since it is  
an unhappy fact that too many of such  
publications are more eager to make a  
point than to do exact justice, but in order  
to furnish them an opportunity to do the  
right thing, it may be well to print what  
is practically an official statement made  
by a member of the Stanford faculty, and  
one high in authority in the university. The  
letter is a private one, written to one of  
the Journal's subscribers, and hence the  
signature cannot be used, though the writer  
would probably not object to the appearance  
of his name. The facts in the case are  
these: Those having charge of the enter-  
tainment of Mr. Harrison while at the uni-  
versity provided a small quantity of choice  
wines and cigars in case he should wish  
to use them. Some days after his departure  
the steward's room, in which the articles  
had been kept, was broken into by per-  
sons unknown and a part of the wine stolen.  
The wine had never been out of the posses-  
sion of the steward, and therefore was not  
in Mr. Harrison's room, nor did it belong  
to him. It was at first thought best that  
the students should pay for this from their  
guarantee fund, but this being objected to  
by some dissatisfied students who wished  
to find fault with the managers of the stu-  
dents' club, the loss was made good by  
voluntary subscription. The action of the  
students in paying for the stolen goods  
was simply that it might not be said that  
students committed or countenanced the  
theft. Mr. Harrison had no connection with  
the matter except in the imagination of  
those not informed as to the facts. It was  
a sensational newspaper in San Francisco  
that set the story afloat.

Thus is a mountain resolved into its  
original molehill by a simple process, but  
if it continues to do duty as a mountain  
in hypocritical prohibition organs no sur-  
prise will be occasioned.

The action of the block-coal miners yester-  
day at Brazil will go very far toward  
hastening the end of the strike in this  
State. Indeed, the present position of the  
bituminous miners seems so unreasonable  
and untenable that they ought to lose no  
time in getting out of it. They made a  
serious mistake when they repudiated the  
Columbus agreement, which they were in  
honor bound to abide by, and they made  
another when they undertook to declare  
that the operators should not bring in  
miners from other States to work at the  
Columbus scale. Now that the block-coal  
miners have decided to go to work the  
bituminous miners ought to recognize the  
inevitable and imitate their example. The  
sooner they do so the less probability there  
will be of the operators bringing in foreign  
miners.

Any congratulation over the prospect of  
an appropriation for a public building in  
this city will be lost. If in the last Con-  
gress, after the Senate had passed such a  
bill, Mr. Bynum had not the influence with  
his own delegation and with the large ma-  
jority his own party had in that body,  
among whom he was an old member, to  
pass it through the House, he cannot now  
get one through from the beginning. Mr.  
Bynum is not a member of that sort; but  
a man who walks so much in the higher  
attitudes of statesmanship that he cannot  
get down to such inconsequential affairs  
as the getting of an appropriation for a  
public building upon the best case that can  
be made in the country.

The disclosures of police corruption in  
New York are beginning to bear fruit in  
other cities. The grand jury in Cook coun-  
ty, Illinois, has begun an investigation  
which promises to disclose almost an equal-  
ly rotten state of affairs in Chicago. The  
Tribune of that city says that some of the  
gambling houses pay large sums of money  
monthly to the Democratic ward men, in  
return for which they get police protec-  
tion. This sort of corruption seems to spring  
up under Democratic rule as naturally as  
weeds in fallow soil.

Controller Eckels, who has been brushing  
up his acquaintance with Western bankers,  
says the banking business of the country  
is in an excellent condition, and adds:  
"The banks have a plethora of money now  
and are as much worried to put it out as  
they were last year at this time to keep it  
in their vaults." And yet there are Popu-  
lists and commonwealers who are not able  
to get as much as they want on their per-  
sonal paper.

President Havemeyer told Mr. Lodge that  
the price of sugar had been reduced 3 cents  
a pound since the passage of the McKinley  
law, and that the price would be increased  
1 cent a pound to the consumer by the  
present bill, if enacted. What the Repub-  
lican party in Congress has done for the  
people, and what the Democratic Senate  
has proposed to do, as told above by a  
Democrat, presents an interesting contrast.

Neat and orderly housekeepers feel it an  
essential hardship that they cannot induce  
the official garbage man to remove their  
kitchen refuse and are forbidden to employ  
outsider talent to do the work. This sense-  
less neglect of duty by the garbage col-  
lectors is, however, much more than an  
offense to neatness; it is a menace to  
health, and the Board of Health and Board  
of Works should put their combined ener-  
gies to the task of remedying the matter,  
and not be all summer about it, either.

A. J. A. Elwood, Ind.: The Territories  
now existing under United States govern-

ment are Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Ok-  
lahoma and Alaska. Indian Territory is  
under control of the tribes to which it  
was granted.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Their Last Resort.  
First Bleacher—Aw, what a lot of farm-  
ers!  
Second Bleacher—Farmers nuttin'. Dem  
guys is tryin' to play ball 'cause dey ain't  
fit fer nuttin' else.

More Information.  
Tommy—Maw, the teacher wants us to  
give the difference between "hope" and  
"expect."  
Mrs. Figg—Well, I hope to meet your  
father in the next world, but I hardly ex-  
pect to.

Her Description.  
She—You have met the beautiful Miss  
X, have you not? What do you think of  
her?  
He—She is one of that sort of woman  
that any man could die for, but none could  
live with.

The Cheerful Idiot.  
"I think you have such a pretty name,  
Miss Leroy," said the cheerful idiot.  
"No you?" "Thank you."  
"I do, indeed. Edith Lorena Leroy! Why,  
it is absolutely musical! I don't wonder  
that you have not changed it in all these  
years."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.  
The newest Paris paper is called the  
Journal for Mothers-in-law.

Senator John Sherman has kept all his  
letters since he was fifteen years old.  
The hero of Alexandre Dumas' "Chevalier  
de Maison Rouge" was in real life  
Alexander Dominique Joseph Gouze. He  
was wealthy, called himself Marquis de  
Rougeville and fought in the American  
war of independence.

Actor Charles Coghlan has rejoined his  
first wife and daughter, near Sours, France.  
Edward's Island, Wife No 2 (Kuehne  
Beveridge) has been unable to serve her  
divorce papers upon him.

Gold in transit across the Atlantic  
"sweats" no matter how tightly it may be  
packed. It is usually sent in stout kegs,  
and squeezed in as tight as possible, but  
the kegs are so tight that there must be  
attrition upon the voyage, and in the course  
of years this loss to the commercial world  
amounts to a large sum.

It is said of the late Edmund Yates that  
his devotion to Charles Dickens's mem-  
ory was displayed with a constancy deligh-  
tful to record. He could bear hardly a word  
of disparagement. "You know I am a little  
mad on the Dickens question," he wrote  
not long ago to one who had ventured to  
criticize his favorite, "and probably my ir-  
rationality increases as I grow older."

Ex-Empress Charlotte, the widow of the  
late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, shot  
in 1887, and sister of the Belgian King, is  
reported by the late Brussels papers as  
being in a worse condition than when she  
was in the United States. It is known that  
she has been insane since the death of her  
husband, and that she has been in a con-  
fined state of mind ever since. It is said  
that she has been having from time to time  
visions of her husband and more rare.

Sir Edwin Landseer once had a model  
made for him. "Sir Edwin, I see from the  
papers that you are dining with her  
Gracious Majesty in Buckingham Palace.  
Now, Sir Edwin, my missis is a rare good  
washer, and if next time you dine with  
her, would you mind just prevail on her  
to give my missis her washing. It  
would set us up, it would. I would be  
glad to have the request was ever put  
to her Majesty."

Pullman car conductors have a snug re-  
treat alongside the Pennsylvania station  
in Jersey City. Here the Pullman Com-  
pany has built what is in effect a free  
clubhouse, with lodgings, baths, billiard  
tables, reading matter and other club  
furnishings. The conductor of duty may here  
sleep, eat and amuse himself. The club-  
house is less used, however, than one  
might expect, for it is an uncomfortable  
place to find a conductor of duty. The  
supply of the place of one suddenly laid off  
by sickness or some other interruption to  
duty.

In calm content his life is passed;  
He doesn't lose a friend,  
With one umbrella to use himself  
And another one to lend.  
—Washington Star.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Didst thou never hear that things ill  
go had even bad success?—Shakespeare.  
The highest fame was never reached ex-  
cept by what was aimed above it.—Brown-  
ing.

Our piety sometimes needs a stiff breeze  
of common sense blowing through it.—Gail  
Hamilton.

Before some preachers will throw a stone  
at sin they want to know who is hiding  
under it.—Rams Horn.

Lord Rosebery is not the only statesman  
who has had difficulty in solving a race  
problem.—New York World.

When people are poisoned by buttermilk  
in Iowa, who shall say that prohibition  
does not prohibit—Detroit Times.

Judge—Can't you and your husband live  
happily together without fighting? Mrs.  
Mulcahy—No, yer, Anner; not happily.—Tit-  
Bits.

Senator McPherson's cook still continues  
to bear the odium of having manipulated  
that sugar transaction, Philadelphia  
Press.

It is predicted that when women get to  
voting the campaign chewing gum will  
favor the re-election of the campaign  
cigar.—Kansas City Journal.

It appears that Havemeyer and Searies  
are to be "held for contempt." For con-  
tempt of what? Of the Senate? Then let  
the rest of the country be held too.—Chi-  
cago Tribune.

A noticeable difference between the ordi-  
nary bicycle and one of the common-  
weals is that the former's tire is rubber,  
while the latter's is constitutional.—Phil-  
adelphia Times.

A West Walnut-street man who told  
his colored valet to get out what he  
needed for a ball was surprised when he  
found a razor in the pocket of his dress  
coat.—Philadelphia Record.

## PERTINENT TOPICS.

School Commissioner-elect Vonnegut: "I  
know nothing about partnership on the  
School Board. My father contended for  
certain methods, and to those I hold, as  
do other members of the new board. I be-  
lieve that the late school election indi-  
cated that the taxpayers favor that pol-  
icy. I refer, among other things, to a  
policy by which the money which the  
school money on hand earns shall go into  
the school treasury. A public-spirited  
management would make that a wise  
policy. There are other things, chiefly along  
the lines of conscientious administration. Those  
who hold those views may not be a ma-  
jority of next year's board, but they will  
be the views of the board coming in a  
year hence. I shall co-operate with all  
members of the board who believe in such  
methods. So far as the Manual Training  
School is concerned, the plans are adop-  
ted and the work begun. I have always  
been in favor of it, getting my ideas from  
the German private school in that line.  
There must be no stop backward in such  
schools. To hold the van we must make  
progress."

A. P. Hendrickson: "There has been a  
great change in the wearing of hats in  
this country since I went into the busi-  
ness. Once any head cover would do, and  
a good suit of clothes was often blighted  
by an old, ill-fitting hat. Ladies knew bet-  
ter than this always, for they have long  
known the importance of keeping up with  
the styles and that there is no more of an  
offense to neatness; it is a menace to  
health, and the Board of Health and Board  
of Works should put their combined ener-  
gies to the task of remedying the matter,  
and not be all summer about it, either."

The Wilson bill passes they will show us  
cheaper lines. If let alone the present  
supply of the American market by the  
American maker would be much better."

George R. Sullivan: "Half the world's  
tin-plate factories are closed. This is due  
to the fact that the demand in this coun-  
try has fallen off. Then, large quantities  
of plates are being made in this country.  
The Elwood mills are back in their orders.  
They turn out as good a plate as is im-  
ported. The price is a fraction under the  
Wales price, duly added. If large quan-  
ties were made, filling the demand as  
does the general output of iron, home  
competition would fix the prices. It has  
been demonstrated that tin-plates can be  
successfully made in this country. It re-  
mains to be seen whether the American tin-  
plate mills will do should a tariff with a  
lower duty be imposed. Evidently, the  
manufacturers in the Indiana region  
propose to go on, as they have been en-  
larging their works."

Meridian-street Wholesaler: "The other  
day a young man who had been holding a  
federal office came back to travel again.  
He is a man who would have won and  
kept a large salary, but the war had  
lost while in federal office, and now  
he must practically begin again. He saved  
no money while in the federal service, and  
he has lost over four years of experience  
on the road, which would have enabled  
him now to earn a third more. If I  
wanted to do the worst thing I could for  
a young man I would get him a subordi-  
nate place in an office where he would be  
turned off with the change of party. Har-  
ley does efficiency count, but he must go  
to make place for a third more. He is a  
brainy young man spends in such a posi-  
tion are just so much out of his life, and a  
loss of whatever he has won in business  
when he accepts."

James E. Twinnam: "Some time, and  
soon, parties who are wronged by the pre-  
sent system of assessment will test it  
in the courts, and when they do it will  
fall. During the past two years property  
owners have been compelled to pay large  
sums of money for sewers which were of  
no use to their property, after being as-  
sessed for them, but the war had which  
the Board of Public Works admits to be  
all that is needed for such property. On  
one of the sewers in our part of the city  
the last board let several Democrats out  
without assessments. How it was done  
I do not know—only that it appears on  
the records."

Dr. J. W. Sawyer: "Values in